THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

P. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

THE Conservatives are having a bad time of it. The *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, published a telegram from St. Petersburg, of the 22d ultimo, announcing the abolition of slavery in Tashken, capital of the new Russian province of Toorkistan, at the request of the Emperor Alexander II. All the slaves, mostly Persian by birth, have been liberated and the new power of the Czar in these remote Asiatic provinces has thus been inaugurated with the blessings of liberty. This event is not of great importance to the civilization of this province, but is auspicious for Russian domination in the east generally. As the Muscovite troops now advance toward the mountains of Thibet and the strongholds of Hindoostan, they will be hailed as liberators of the masses of those empires. Freedom becomes not only Russia's highest claims of affection upon her new Asiatic subjects, but also the safest principle for the extension of her power.

THE Norfolk *Old Dominion* sharply rebukes the Northern Democratic journals who abuse Congress and clamor for Southern representation: "The people of Virginia are to-day in the enjoyment of more freedom than they have possessed *since the spring* of 1861. Every man can go about his business, make money, enjoy the fruits of his labor, rest secure in his house, express his opinion, vote as often and as early as ever, and read what newspaper he chooses to buy. We do not really see that we are ground down to the dust by the tyranny of anybody, or that we lead the lives of slaves. True, we have not got anybody in Congress to vote for us—*but we have not had any one there since our Representatives were took up their hats and left the capitol* in 1862."

IT is confidently predicted that Mr SUMNER is the only radical in either House who will oppose the Congressional plan of reconstruction. We do not believe he will oppose. He may desire more than this scheme provides; but we think, so far as it goes, he concurs in it.

THE telegraph gives indications that the President and Congress are likely to harmonize on the plan of reconstruction reported by the Committee to the House of Representatives. "It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

THE people of East Tennessee are moving with great energy and unanimity for the purpose of securing a separation from West Tennessee, and the organization of a new State government.

TO-DAY, PROBST, the murderer of the DEARING family at Philadelphia, will be called up for sentence. Seldom has a criminal excited less sympathy than this miserable wretch.

THE CONTESTANTS for the United States Senatorship from Connecticut are, the present incumbent, Mr. Foster, Governor Buckingham, and General O. S. Ferry.

IN Michigan in twenty-six counties heard from, the Republicans have made a net gain of seventeen supervisors. That does not look like disintegration.

The County Superintendency.

SEWICKLEY, April 28, 1866.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—"A Friend of Peace and Progress," in last Monday's GAZETTE, wishes to promote the cause of harmony, in the matter of the County Superintendency, by advising that we yield with becoming humility to the sowers of discord, and oust Mr. Douthett, to save trouble. On this principle Mr. Lincoln ought to have resigned at the first rebellion at the outbreak of the rebellion, and all blood and treason saved. *I think not.* Nor do we propose to yield in this matter. The great majority of the intelligent and well disposed directors endorse Mr. D heartily. His qualifications for the office may not be *scrupulous* or even *perfect*, but they do well enough, so far as he is able, and his efforts compare favorably with those of other superintendents. His examinations are strict and sufficiently severe to prevent most unqualified persons from obtaining certificates. Our best colleges graduate some fools, and a few of that class slip through even a strict examination. We do not find so severe, nor commonly unpopular, "leading educators" to the contrary. They do wrong in trying to force their unqualified graduates into the schools. Mr. D is right in this matter, as the public will soon testify.

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FRIEND OF FAIR PLAY AND RIGHT-DOING.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There appeared in the *Dispatch* of Saturday, an article purporting to have been written by Mr. Gourley of the Third ward. In it he makes personal allusion to me, evidently designed to weaken my reputation as a teacher. Himself, one of the mushroom type, suddenly elevated to his present position by a train of peculiar circumstances rather than by virtue of excellent powers or qualities, is pleased to attack, in most unmanly style, one, whose reputation is based upon a successful experience of nearly twenty years. Mr. G. informs the public that I left the profession for a time, and insinuates that I lacked the ability to succeed, and was compelled to return to the business, for which alone I was qualified. The public *know* that I engaged in mercantile business, and they *know* too, that I was successful in it; but, that, however profitable it was, it was not sufficiently congenial, and that I very soon returned to a position of honor, where my labors are appreciated, and from which I have, in a large number of excellent teachers have graduated, doing honor to their instructor, honoring the profession, and securing favor for themselves. Now Mr. G. gives me credit for having the courage necessary to break out into an entirely new field of action, while his own heart failed him; for it is well known that but a short time ago he had graduated and declared his purpose to enter a Theological Seminary, but not possessing the vim to carry him through, found that he himself virtually unfitted for the humble calling which you behold him pursuing to-day; and it is fondly hoped he may yet be able to attain, at least, a fair reputation as an instructor of children. As a specimen of "progress, we refer you to his effort of Saturday, as recopied in the *Daily Dispatch*, where you will notice style of composition, &c.

T. E. WAKEHAM,
Principal Fourth Ward School, Allegheny.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—An article appeared in the *Evening Chronicle* of Monday, signed by W. W. Dickson, on the County Superintendency, at the close of which he enters his protest against his appointment. Urged by the friends of Mr. Douthett in various articles which have appeared in his defense. Now I ask in all candor, does the gentleman suppose the public are ignorant of the facts in the case, or, if others, has indulged in the *meanest* personalities of any one who has entered the arena of this contemptible warfare. Particularly to an article in Saturday's *Dispatch*, signed "A Director," of which the above named gentleman secured the publication, if he did not write it. This article contained personalities of the lowest grade, of which we have my conception; one against an individual who has taken no part in this unnecessary warfare against the superintendent. This gentleman refers to certain statements, made by the County Superintendent, in regard to Mr. Burtt, which he says "that gentleman has triumphantly refuted." How let us examine this "*triumphant*" refutation. Mr. Douthett says that "the only person who keeps a Normal school," &c.

Now we know no reason why any one, who understands the *English language*, could fail to understand *this sentence*; yet Mr. Burtt says in his "*Triumphant*" refutation, that Professors Goff, Stevenson, and Munro taught Normal School, and Mr. Burtt thinks, that because they were Normal teachers once they are *pro tanto* prohibited from ever obtaining certificates. Our best colleges graduate some fools, and a few of that class slip through even a strict examination. We do not find so severe, nor commonly unpopular, "leading educators" to the contrary. They do wrong in trying to force their unqualified graduates into the schools. Mr. D is right in this matter, as the public will soon testify.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 102. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Open This Day! Open This Day!
What 25 cents will do.
What 25 cents will do.
Every one should call,
Every one should call,
And see what
25 cents will do.
Entirely new
Entirely new
Method of Selling Goods.
Method of Selling Goods.

The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh is called to the establishment of M. A. Evans & Co., 83 Fifth street. A large and well selected stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods is offered on terms never before known. Our twenty-five cent goods consist of an almost innumerable line of articles in daily use.

One visit will satisfy the most incredulous. Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this plan no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligation to pay, for any article until you know what you are to receive.

Ladies will find
Ladies will find
A great variety
Of goods particularly adapted to their use, and
Will call early.
Will call early.
M. A. EVANS & CO.,
83 Fifth street.

To the Debilitated and the Decrepid.

For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indispensable is Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility this mighty Restorative seems, as it were, to light the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and restore and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer in the Valley of the Monongahela writes thus to Dr. Hostetter: "I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spell in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful Tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh, to young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer cordial for the nursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.

The three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists. mh25 T&Sw1m

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in this establishment. The stock for furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after. it is put on.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The only remedy ever discovered that will surely and permanently cure dyspepsia, indigestion, sick-headache, and enable dispeptics to eat hearty food without fear of distress, can be obtained at all our drug stores.

Agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

An Infallible Cure

For diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, is found in the medicine prepared only by Jos. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street. In view of the approach of the cholera, no family should be without this valuable medicine. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 84 Market street.

Boots and Shoes At Auction.

A large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters will be sold at A. Leggate's Auction House, 139 Federal street, Allegheny, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which the special attention of buyers is directed.

Pianos and Organs.

Great reduction in prices, to make room for an entire new stock.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

Black Silks.

A good assortment on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Muslins

At less than market rates, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods

Opened this morning, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Cash

At all prices, from ten cents upward, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

"Haines Bro's"

Celebrated New York Pianos at greatly reduced prices, at Blume's music and piano store, 43 Fifth street.

"Prince & Co.'s"

Melodeons Organs for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, at door above Wood street.

Melodeons and Organs.

At very low prices at Blume's piano store 43 Fifth street.

Knabe's Unrivalled Pianos.

Sold only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

German News Reassuring.

A SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

The Attempted Assassination.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The British steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool on the 18th via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived to-day, bringing seven hundred and forty passengers. She has no sickness on board.

Satterthwaite's circular says large transactions in American securities for German account touched as low as 67⅞, but closed on the 18th at 69¾; Illinois Central 80; Erie 54¾.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—German advices continue to be more reassuring, and there was a growing belief in peace.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th says: Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Saxony, Baden and Darmestadt are quite united on the German and Federal question. Should war ensue they would all be on the side of Austria. Their agreement encourages the hope that the peace will not be disturbed. Peace meetings continued to be held in the large towns throughout Prussia.

The tenure of the Prussian reply to the Austrian dispatch of the 7th instant, is published. It dwells especially on the admitted movement of the Austrian troops on the Prussian frontier, by which Prussia was led to take defensive measures, and says that if Count Mensdorff, after the Emperor had passed his word that no aggression was intended by Austria, still continues military preparations, it cannot but be expected that Prussia will give an equally clear denial of hostile intentions to the language given by the King, and she should relinquish those defensive measures which were called forth by the attitude of Austria.

Prussia's answer to England's remonstrance is said to be cold and haughty. The Austrian answer says Austria does not ask an inch of land in the Duchies, nor will she accept it. Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, and Austria is bound to support the rights of the Schleswig-Holstein people. She will not dictate to them, but requires that the will of the people of Holstein should be respected. The Prussian and Austrian troops are being withdrawn, and the people should choose a government by universal suffrage. Austria accepts their decision even if in favor of Prussia.

FRANCE.—An imperial decree prorogues the Corps Legislatif until June 21st.

Rentels on the 18th closed at 67f 15c.

SPAIN.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior stated that the Government was cognizant of the existence of certain conspirators, but did not apprehend any serious disturbance of the public tranquility.

RUSSIA.—There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of the Emperor's escape from assassination. The Emperor, on the 16th, presented a peasant, a Russian land-owner of small means, who considered himself injured by the emancipation edict, with a check for 5,000 roubles, within a few feet of the Emperor, and the shot would have probably taken effect had not a peasant turned aside the assassin's arm. This peasant has been ennobled.

It is said that the Emperor, with perfect presence of mind, himself seized the culprit, asking him quietly, "What can I ever do for you that you should seek my life?"

A Berlin dispatch says it is extremely doubtful if Prince Charles of Hohenzollern will accept the Hospodarship of Roumania. It was reported that the Great Powers had declined to countenance his totally illegal election.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Allemania, from Southampton on the 18th, arrived here this morning. The Morning Star, Ireland, arrived out on the 15th. The general news was mainly covered by advices per the Hermann, previously received.

The German question continued serious.

The commercial advices are of the evening of the 17th, and are as follows:

Liverpool cotton—Sales for the week on the 16th and 17th of 24,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer. With an upward tendency. Middling advance of ¼d per pound; Middlings and Uplands were quoted at about 15d.

The Manchester market was dull and irregular. Breadstuffs—Flour firmer and advanced 6d. Wheat firmer and advanced 1 to 2d. Corn firm with a slight advance. Provisions—Beef still dull. Pork steady. Bacon easier and active. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow steady. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41 to 43s for American. Rosin quiet and steady.

NEW NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Presidential Pardons.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Rice, of Maine, in reference to National Banks, provides for the conversion of state National Banks to an amount of capital to be limited on application to the Comptroller of the Treasury, on or before the 1st of January next, in the proportionate of the same preference shall be given to banks in such States as have not received their just proportion of National banking capital.

With due regard to existing banking capital resources and business of such states. The new bill provides that no bank shall be organized in one city or place, except specially any names of persons or parties omitted, or under calculation, to which they may have been liable. The President to-day pardoned, and directed to be issued to forty-nine Texans under the first exception of the amnesty proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-called Confederate government, and to one hundred and ten from Louisiana and five from Alabama under the $20,000 exception. All of these were recommended by the Governors of their respective States.

The aggregate amount of pardons in the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Appropriations, for the payment of which is for the next fiscal year, are $11,684,000.

QUARANTINE CHOLERA REPORT.

NEW EXCISE LIQUOR LAW.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Dr. Somborn, Health officer, visited the steamers' hospital at Quarantine yesterday and reports them in excellent condition. There have been no cases of cholera on the Virginia for the past week. On the England none of the passengers have been attacked. There are ninety-eight in the hospital, of which fifty-six are convalescent. The baggage has been removed and fumigated, preparatory to sending it to the city. The Erin had 1,180 passengers, all well. There was no case of cholera on board from non-infectious diseases. Many ladies have volunteered as nurses for the hospital.

There is considerable excitement in the city concerning the new excise liquor law, which takes effect to-morrow. The Board of Health will license only those who can prove good moral character. The lower class of liquor sellers talk of resisting the law as unconstitutional. Less than ten per cent. of them have been licensed heretofore. The police commissioners are determined to enforce the law.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT THERROLD, C. W.

Thirty-three Buildings Burned.

THEROLD, C. W., April 30.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the tailor shop of James Mayhew, which spread until thirty-three shops and houses and a large number of out buildings were destroyed. Nearly the whole of Front street is destroyed. The principal sufferers are as follows: Mr. Monroe, A. Schwaller and W. B. Henderson. Forty or fifty families are rendered homeless.

National Banks—Counterfeits—Austria and America—The Reconstruction Scheme.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Post's* telegram says. The Bank Committee decided to-day to report against the creation of any more National banks.

A large number of counterfeit fives on the Onedia County Bank, of New York, were put in circulation in Brooklyn this morning.

It is said positively that the present Austrian Minister has advertised his furnished residence, and expects the next European steamer will bring news of the sailing of Austrian frigates from Trieste, which will receive on passports from Secretary Seward.

There is great hostility to the reconstruction scheme. Both the *National Intelligencer* and *Republican* oppose it.

The Bank Robbery at Cadiz—Burglars Arrested—Money Recovered.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 30.—The burglars engaged in the robbery of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken about two miles from Bagrange, Ohio, this afternoon.

A sharp encounter took place, in which one of the burglars was wounded, and three captured, who succeeded in making his escape closely pursued.

The amount of money recovered will probably exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fenians Becoming Dissatisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—At a large meeting of the officers of Fenian regiments held in this city yesterday, a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the District Centre, Andrew Wynne, to proceed to New York and ascertain from Gen. O'Mahoney the object of the recent movements of the officers at headquarters, and an explanation of the manner in which the funds are being expended etc. The object of the committee is to satisfy the feeling of dissatisfaction among the Fenians in this city, which is daily growing stronger.

Fire in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, April 30.—Eight or ten buildings on Shawall street, occupied as clothing stores and saloons, were burned on Saturday morning. The stocks were all in a damaged condition. Insured in eastern offices. No insurance on the buildings. Loss estimated at $75,000 or $80,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Reconstruction Committee the joint resolution and bills already published.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of the library of James Pettigrew, of South Carolina, for the Law Library of Congress.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, was taken up.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to build a bridge at Burlington.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a bridge at Hannibal, Missouri.

Mr. Chandler rose to make a personal explanation. Some weeks since he had referred to an organization in the city, known as the National Rifles, as a rebel organization. This, he since learned, was a mistake.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported certain bills and a joint resolution, which have already been published. He stated in doing so, that it had been the intention of the Committee to accompany the bills and the joint resolution with a lengthy written report, but such had been the situation of the Committee that this report had not been completed. He hoped to be able to present it to the Senate before long. The bills and joint resolution were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howe rose to a personal explanation. He had seen in the special dispatches in the New York *Herald*, a paragraph that Governor Fairchild was here to arrange matters in relation to the Fond du Lac Postmaster. It was not true that Governor Fairchild was here to settle the affairs between the General Government and the State of Wisconsin. In the course of a few remarks on this subject, Mr. Howe said the Assistant Postmaster-General had remarked that no man should eat President Johnson's bread and butter who did not support his policy. He, Howe, did not agree in the opinion of the Assistant Postmaster-General, that the public patronage of this country was designed as an instrument for dragooning the people into the support of any particular line of policy.

Mr. Ramsey offered a petition for the relief of the poor of Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to authorize the construction of certain bridges on the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, for railroad purposes.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to bridge the Mississippi at Burlington.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, which was rejected, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Hannibal, Missouri. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Postoffice Department for the ensuing year was called up.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the President and the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has occurred during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation or expiration of term.

A lengthy discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Johnson, Trumbull, Henderson, Grimes, Lane, Morrill and Anthony, and the Senate, at 5 P. M., without taking action on the pending bill, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, introduced a bill giving further time and facilities for the conversion of the State Banks into National Banks, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Rice also introduced a bill to disapprove of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory in reference to Scania-vian Counties, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad to the Pacific city of San Francisco, by the Northwest for national purposes. Also a bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad from Erie city, Pa., to the Ohio river. The bills were read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, introduced a general resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga river, over and upon the public lands, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a wagon road in the Territory of Montana, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution declaring the constitutional relations of the State of Tennessee restored to their political relations with the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act of May 15th, 1856, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and the extension to the Red river, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kasson, of Penns. Iyania, introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue act of June 30th, 1864, and March 3d, 1865, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The resolution offered in January last, by Mr. Julian, calling for the speedy trial of Jeff Davis, was taken up. The question, then, was first upon the following amendment offered by Mr. Julian, as a substitute for the resolution:

That the President is hereby authorized to be issued to forty-nine Texans under the first exception of the amnesty proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-called Confederate government, and to one hundred and ten from Louisiana and five from Alabama under the $20,000 exception. All of these were recommended by the Governors of their respective States.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Appropriations, for the payment of which is for the next fiscal year, are $11,684,000.

Mr. Julian adressed the House in support of the amendment. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Public Expenditures were instructed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the enforcement of the Revenue laws at Boston and New York, and authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at the most convenient places.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to bridge the Mississippi at Burlington.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, which was rejected, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Hannibal, Missouri. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Postoffice Department for the ensuing year was called up.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the President and the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has occurred during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation or expiration of term.

A lengthy discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Johnson, Trumbull, Henderson, Grimes, Lane, Morrill and Anthony, and the Senate, at 5 P. M., without taking action on the pending bill, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, introduced a bill giving further time and facilities for the conversion of the State Banks into National Banks, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Rice also introduced a bill to disapprove of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory in reference to Scania-vian Counties, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad to the Pacific city of San Francisco, by the Northwest for national purposes. Also a bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad from Erie city, Pa., to the Ohio river. The bills were read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, introduced a general resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga river, over and upon the public lands, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a wagon road in the Territory of Montana, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and the extension to the Red river, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kasson, of Penns. Iyania, introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue act of June 30th, 1864, and March 3d, 1865, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The resolution offered in January last, by Mr. Julian, calling for the speedy trial of Jeff Davis, was taken up. The question, then, was first upon the following amendment offered by Mr. Julian, as a substitute for the resolution:

That the President is hereby authorized to be issued to forty-nine Texans under the first exception of the amnesty proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-called Confederate government, and to one hundred and ten from Louisiana and five from Alabama under the $20,000 exception. All of these were recommended by the Governors of their respective States.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Appropriations, for the payment of which is for the next fiscal year, are $11,684,000.

Mr. Julian adressed the House in support of the amendment. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Public Expenditures were instructed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the enforcement of the Revenue laws at Boston and New York, and authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at the most convenient places.

The Secretary of State was requested to furnish a list of claims of citizens of the United States pending in our legation at Caracas against the Venezuelan Government, and state what measures are required for their speedy settlement.

The House bill to amend the bill was considered.

Mr. Elliott spoke in its favor, and moved the previous question. The bill passed.

Mr. Blaine submitted letters from Provost Marshal General Fry and others, in explanations, vindicating himself from the charge of having made untruthful statements touching the difficulties between Messrs. Conkling and Fry. The letter shows that Mr. Blaine's assertions are strictly true, and details the difficulties at some length.

Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee submitted a report, already published in reply to a question. Mr. Stevens said this report did not supercede the one concerning Tennessee, and he (Stevens) thought that the latter could be called up at any time.

The report, by a two-thirds vote, was made the special order for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Mr. Stevens said a short written report would soon be presented.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the use of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, for the year ending June 30th, 1866, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Thursday next. The bill makes the following appropriations: Salaries of assistant and sub-assistant commissioners, $47,500; salaries of clerks, $82,800; stationery and printing, $60,000; quarters and fuel, $1,000,000; clothing for distribution, $1,750,000; commissary stores, $1,000,750; medical department, $500,000; transportation, $1,000,000; school superintendents, $100,000; rents of houses and asylums, $1,000,000; telegraphing, $18,000; total, $11,584,000.

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill introduced by him December 20th, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to double the pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the war, to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the rebel government and rebel raiders, and to enforce the confiscation of property of the rebels as contemplated by the original act. The substitute forfeits to the United States all the public lands of the eleven States that formed the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, directs the President to cause the seizure, forthwith, of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy, as is directed by the act of the 12th of July, 1862, to hold and appropriate the same as the enemy's property, and to proceed to the condemnation of that already seized. It also provides that the President shall appoint two commissions or more, to consist of three persons, each to adjudicate and condemn such property, which shall become vested in the United States. The lands thus confiscated shall be distributed to the slaves liberated by the operations of the war and the amendment to the Constitution, at the rate of forty acres to each adult male person and to each widow who is the head of family, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for five years after which time the absolute to the lands shall be conveyed to them. The rest of the confiscated property is to be applied to the following purposes: giving one hundred dollars for the erection of buildings on each homestead, twenty millions to be invested in United states securities, and the interest added to the pensions of pensioners, one hundred millions to go towards equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and two hundred millions to go towards defraying damages to loyal citizens by the civil and military operations of the government lately called the Confederate States of America. No person's property is to be seized whose whole estate on the fourth of March, 1865, was not worth more than ten thousand dollars, unless he shall voluntarily become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the so called Confederate States. In enforcing all confiscations, the claims of ten thousand dollars in real or personal property is to be left to the delinquents.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, citing the fact that the President had made no answer to the inquiry of the House as to the number of pardons and amount of property restored to rebel owners. Objected to.

Mr. Pitchcock introduced a bill to construct a wagon road from Nebraska to Montana. Referred.

Mr. Ashley presented resolutions referring to the Branch Mint at Carson City. Referred.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill to extend the wharf at St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of sixty-five Massachusetts women, asking an amendment to the constitution prohibiting States from disfranchising citizens on the ground of sex. Referred.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution appointing a select Committee with power to look into the statements made by Mr. Conkling concerning Provost Marshal-General Fry.

Mr. Ross also added "also to look into Mr. Conkling's pay."

Mr. Bisbie read from the Digest to show that he could not receive pay as Congressman and Judge Advocate too.

The resolution, after two votes, was passed.

The House then adjourned.

The Plan of Reconstruction—Opinions of the New York Press.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Tribune* says of the plan for reconstruction agreed upon by the Committee.—The exultation of pro-rebels over the inability to agree of the Joint Committee of fifteen, has proved illusory. The Committee has agreed on a proposition which will to-day be reported to both Houses, and which has received the votes of twelve to three, all but the Copperhead members. We may therefore accept and consider the Union party's plan of reconstruction. Our own preference for a much shorter and simpler programme is well known—universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. Such are its conducts and the wholesome of them.

The *Herald* says:—The plan is ingeniously contrived. It is considerably milder than anything emanating from the Committee, and nearer the policy and the views of President Johnson. It may be unnecessary in some things, superfluous in others, and unfair in its continued exclusion of the Southern States after having, on their part, fulfilled the conditions of the Administration, charged with discretionary powers over the whole subject; but we have now only to weigh the issue before the two Houses.

The *Times* says the scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most ardent radical. It could hardly be more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and extermination, or banishment of the Southern people as a plan of pacification and reconstruction. The whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be a plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress by conditions to which the Southern people never will submit.

The *World* says: The purpose of the scheme would not have been more apparent had it been labeled, "A Committee to Perfect a Plan for prevent

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Will meet at the rooms of THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May inst., at three o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member of Committee is earnestly solicited.

ED. JORDAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our paper is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

RECONSTRUCTION.

After five months of earnest enquiry and careful scrutiny, the Committee on Reconstruction of the House of Representatives have agreed upon a Report. The plan of Congress now stands before the country in contrast and competition with that of the Executive.

What is the plan of President JOHNSON? It is, substantially, that no disabilities, or conditions shall be imposed on the Southern States or their people for participation in the revolt. This is not the precise form of statement employed for the laws, as they stand, impose certain disabilities, as in the case of the Test Oath. But the enforcement of these laws, and of all laws cognate thereto, are clearly irksome to the administration. In repeated instances these laws have been openly violated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the modification or repeal of them has been strenuously recommended. Moreover, in the use of the Pardoning Power the President has run to an excess which compels the conclusion that he is fully determined to absolve all the rebel leaders from responsibilities to the laws incurred by them. Practically, therefore, the presidential proposition is to restore the eleven revolted States unconditionally, and to remit the political power of those States into the hands of the very men who took them out of the Union, and for four years drenched the country in fraternal blood.

The Congressional plan, as propounded by the Committee, embraces several Constitutional amendments, so as to abrogate all local laws now existing, and to prevent all future local enactments, by which one State does or may impair the rights of citizens of other States, or deprive any person within its jurisdiction of the equal protection of the laws, so as to apportion representation not on population, but on the number of actual voters, so as to exclude from the right of voting for President, and members of Congress, up to the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the rebellion, so as to prevent the payment of the rebel debt, or any debt that may be hereafter incurred in making war on the general government, and the granting of compensation for slaves emancipated; and so as to give Congress power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, each of these conditions.

The Congressional plan also embraces two bills. The first of these provides for the restoration of the revolted States to full political rights by the admission of their delegations to the Senate and House of Representatives. The second bill debars from holding office under the United States the chiefs of the rebel government; the representatives and agents in foreign countries of the rebel government; heads of departments, officers of the army and navy, men educated in the national military and naval schools, judges of the Federal courts, and members of the thirty-sixth Congress who went into the rebellion; also, Governors of the Confederate States, and high officers in the Confederate army and navy, together with those who treated prisoners of war with barbarity.

If there is a point unnecessarily harsh in this Congressional plan, we fail to see it. It touches neither the lives, nor properties, nor personal liberties of the rebel leaders and their followers. It simply proposes to consolidate into law the demand often made by MR. ANDREW JOHNSON that the rebels should take back seats. Nor does it contemplate the permanent or long exclusion of most of the rebels from influence or authority in the general government. It requires them to stand back for the short term of four years, until the passions engendered by the great contest shall subside. In the meantime they are not excluded from voting at elections for State and other local offices. The State governments are left in the hands of their respective populations as heretofore. There is no savor of revenge, no vindictiveness. All that appears is a due regard for the speedy and lasting tranquility of the country. Even the question of negro suffrage is not included in this adjustment. It is left, as the question of emancipation was originally in the Constitution, with inducements prompting to it, but with no demand for its consummation. We doubt if a triumphant party, in winding up a gigantic result, was ever so moderate, so just, so sagacious, so patriotic, so humane.

PRAY DON'T!

Some men, whom nature, out of spite, made supremely ridiculous, become so enamored of their disgusting idiocrasies, that they strive in every conceivable way to intensify the contempt they inspire.

Take an illustration. For several months the *Commercial* was a violent advocate for negro suffrage. It demanded, over and over again, that the Republicans in Congress should insist, as a condition of restoration, on the admission of the blacks, in all the Southern States, to an equal participation with the whites, in the elective franchise. It strenuously urged the amendment of the Federal Constitution in a manner to secure this end. It clamored for immediate negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. In its eagerness for that end, and in its ignorance of the legal obstacles in the way, it importuned Mr. WM. D. KELLEY to have his friends in the Legislature start at once an amendment to the State Constitution. At this point we interposed, and called attention to the fact that the organic law, by its own terms, could not be amended for some years to come. Instantly our contemporary wheeled square about. It applauded our moderation, hurled anathemas at the heads of all radicals, and has continued ever since to cut the most extravagant capers imaginable.

Yesterday it pitched into Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. To delight it exclaimed, "public opinion has been too much for him;" he "has broken down under the question of negro suffrage." That is rich! If the *Commercial* had only managed to substitute Mr. KELLEY'S name for MR. STEVENS'S, the climax of its stultification would have been complete. It makes what amends it can for this omission, by going on to say, it does not think the news that Mr. STEVENS'S Committee has broken down in attempting to carry out extreme notions, will create much regret. Who, more than the *Commercial* urged the Committee to extreme notions?

If our neighbor had either self respect, or respect for the loyal masses of this city and county, it would hide its head for shame.

SINCE it has become apparent the Senate will not confirm the nomination of WM. F. JOHNSTON for the Collectorship of the Twenty-third District, his new political associates have had their lips unlocked, and they tell with great plainness of speech what they think of him. Hear the *Post*:

"Mr. Cowan in selecting Mr. Johnston for the Collectorship in question, has made a most lamentable commencement in his determination to weed out the Radicals. The Senator has at the threshold of his reform made a most glaring and egregious blunder. It is surprising that he should have done so, for Ex-Governor Johnston's career has been open and notorious. He cares not for precedent or party, providing he is uppermost. In 1860 he supported Henry D. Foster for Governor against Curtin, and then voted for Lincoln for President two weeks after. When Curtin ran the second time Johnston took the stump for him, taking back all the abuse he had heaped upon him previously. In 1864 he refused to support Lincoln for re-election, because of his supposed conservatism, and he accordingly took a leading part in bringing out Fremont. In a few weeks after this, Johnston was again upon his knees apologizing for his offense, and professing all sorts of admiration for Mr. Lincoln. In his speeches during this canvass he "outradicalled" the most radical, and was entire master of the slang which denounced General McClellan and his supporters as "traitors and copperheads." Now, that the way to political preferment lies in the road of moderation, our fuming fanatical orator, who desired to have his political opponents not hung singly, but like onions, fifty on a string, has the assurance to appear as an advocate of moderation. If these facts are not known to Senator Cowan he has been an indifferent spectator to the course of Pennsylvania politicians; but if they are known to him, he makes a sorry beginning in having Johnston appointed to a lucrative position."

IN ALL CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES, it was formerly thought to be as clearly right for a husband to whip his wife as to chastise his child. Slight limitations were set upto the severity of punishment in either case. The rule seemed to be that of JESUS the Son of SIRACH, who counselled to beat often and thoroughly. It has been said of certain Celtic women that they were so enamored of being cudgelled that they suspected a diminution of affection on the part of their lords if their bruises were allowed to heal up. Those terrible creatures, the radicals, the innovators, challenged the rights of husbands in this matter, and finally obtained so large a following that it ceased to be respectable to exercise an authority that in the good old days of undisturbed conservatism no one was rash enough to dispute.

Chief-Justice BIGELOW, of Massachusetts, had before him, a few days ago, a wife who asked for divorcement from her husband on the ground of cruel treatment. It did not appear that the husband flogged her beyond what would have been abjudged moderate in the olden time, but the radicalism of his Honor was excited, and he did not stop to hear the evidence through, but cut the case short, saying the woman might forgive cruelty towards herself, but the Court would not.

THE St. Louis *Republican* calls special attention to a fact disclosed in a table relative to manufactures furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution offered in the House of Representatives. This fact is, that the average market value of the earnings of each individual engaged in manufacturing, is larger at the West than at the East. At the East, the yearly average is $1,485; at the West $1,696. This results from locating manufactures as near as practicable to the population by whom the products are to be used. The same branches of industry, prosecuted in England, with the expectation of finding an ultimate market in our Western States, would exhibit a still smaller annual value for each operative employed, than is presented in establishments on our Atlantic slope. Herein is found one of the strongest arguments in behalf of diversifying home industry.

POLITICAL.

INCIPIENT REBELLION IN WEST VIRGINIA.—A serious state of affairs exists in the interior of W. Virginia. A petition signed by the Assessor of the second district of Wayne county, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, has been forwarded to Gov. Boreman, asking for military assistance to enforce the civil law. The people are mostly secessionists, and the petitioners say that such is the state of feeling that they cannot execute the law. They have been beaten by mobs and shot at in the streets of Cassville, the county seat. The rioters swear that if they can't have power no one else shall.

THE recent attacks upon Gen. Grant by the Chicago *Times* and New York *News* are evidently the precursors of a systematic campaign against the Lieutenant General by the Copperhead press. That of the *Times* was contemptible in malignant, and of the *News* unusually insidious. Gen. Grant has steadily refused to accommodate himself in the slightest degree to the schemes of the Democratic politicians, and they have determined, if possible, to undermine him with the people.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is anxious that soldiers shall be appointed to offices. He has proved his sincerity by appointing a good many soldiers to offices in the South. The people of the North, however, would have been much better pleased, if more of the recipients of his favor had worn blue, instead of gray, uniforms.

HON. J. W. THROCKMORTON, and Hon. George W. Jones have been invited by a number of influential citizens of Texas, headed by Hon. John Hancock, to run as the Johnson candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

S. J. RANDALL, Copper. M. C. of Philadelphia, congratulates himself that he can carry the Federal offices in that city over the heads of his four other Republican colleagues.

JUDGE NELSON, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has decided that the surplus earnings of a bank cannot be taxed as capital.

JOHN H. BLACK, of Allegheny township, a crippled soldier, is talked of for County Treasurer by the Union party.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE notorious Mrs. Cobb is still a constant visitor at the White House, and goes in and out with the same confident and commanding air as before her business of procuring and selling the President's pardon was so improperly interfered with by Gen. L. C. Baker.

THE wife of Jas. M'Cullough, a wealthy farmer residing near Newville, Cumberland county, committed suicide recently by hanging herself in the yard adjoining her family dwelling.

GEN. J. G. PEMBERTON has recently purchased the place of Mrs. Sullivan, three miles and a half from Warrenton, Virginia, containing 202 acres for five thousand dollars.

COL. SAM'L WILKESON and his sister, of Buffalo, are passengers on the Virginia, now in quarantine at New York with the cholera on board.

MATHEW WILSON, the celebrated Washington painter, has just finished striking portraits of Senators Wade and Wilson.

PROF. A. D. BACHE, Chief of our Coast Survey, is ill at the Capitol, beyond all hope of recovery.

By the great explosion and conflagration at Detroit, on Thursday night, twenty eight lives are believed to have been lost.

GENERAL NEWS.

SUICIDE IN THE PRISON VAN.—A man named Wm. W. Lee, committed suicide in the prison van about nine o'clock this morning, at Fourth and Arch streets. He was arrested about one o'clock this morning at Second and Race streets for drunkenness, and was locked up in the Sixth Ward Police Station. He was committed by Alderman Godbou, and was placed in the van to be taken to prison, and soon after starting, cut his throat with a small pocket knife. He died in a few minutes. His body was taken to the Central Station, and Coroner Taylor held an inquest. The deceased was a single man about 23 years of age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, 28th.

AFFAIRS in Utah are assuming a somewhat serious aspect. Reports of an excited and belligerent state of feeling among the Mormons have been current of late, and it has been stated by a correspondent that mysterious murders had been committed. The Salt Lake *Union Vidette*, of the 4th inst., gives the details of the recent murder in that city of Mr. Brassfield, a quiet and peaceable citizen, who has made himself obnoxious to the Mormons by marrying a lady claimed as the wife by polygamy of one of their number. The *Vidette* says that in the opinion of the Gentile community, this murder was instigated by men high in authority in the Mormon church.

MR. A. K. SHURTLEFF, of Portland, went up to Boston last week, and observing two men somewhat over-attentive in their manner, took precaution to guard his watch and wallet accordingly; but in spite of his care his diamond pin, worth two hundred dollars, was stolen from under his nose without his knowledge. He went to the detectives, who proceeded straight to the Quincy House, effected an arrangement, and got back the pin on condition that "no questions should be asked." Mr. Shurtleff speaks in the highest terms of the Boston detectives.

A WEEK or two ago, a young man named Wallace Fisher disappeared from Chillicothe, leaving a letter declaring his intention to drown himself. On the 24th his body was found in the river. Fisher, who was about 26 years of age, was married last fall, and expected to go into business at Chillicothe. He was disappointed in obtaining the promised means, and, unable to obtain employment, became involved in debt, and, to end his worldly difficulties, threw himself into the river. When found, the pockets of the corpse were filled with stones.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.—The Nashville *Gazette* learns that the prospects of the wheat crop in Georgia are most flattering. From Mr. Lollar, who has been traveling extensively throughout Alabama and Mississippi during the past two weeks, we have a similar report in regard to the prospects of the wheat crop in those States. A much larger amount of this staple cereal has been sown this year than ever before, and the blades are already two feet high.

IT is suggested by a Richmond paper that the "crater farm," where the celebrated "crater mine" was exploded before Petersburg, July 30th, 1864, to be selected for a Southern cemetery, and that provision be made for this purpose by the different Southern States. The proprietor of the place says that the estate is so encumbered with Confederate dead that it is impossible to cultivate the soil without disturbing their remains.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "There are complaints in several parts of the State that wheat fails to sprout. One man in Hardin county, as we learn from the Eldora *Ledger*, sowed three bushels of wheat to the acre, and got no result except a failure. There is something wrong with the seed wheat, but as yet we have heard no complaints from Polk county farmers.

IRISH GIRLS SELLING THEIR HAIR.—A French journal says that "Ireland furnishes the chief portion of the false plaits worn now-a-days by Parisian ladies, and if the Corps Legislatif would only bring in a bill for putting a tax on the importation of Irish hair into the Empire, France might, without damaging her budget, abolish the stamp duty on newspapers."

DURING the year ending, March 1st, 1866, 10,457 applications were granted at Cincinnati City Infirmary, of which there were for provisions 3,102; medical attendance and medicines, 1,285; fuel 5,701; admitted to the City Infirmary, 678; at the soup-houses, 360 families; coffins and attendance, 302; total, 10,457.

THE armless man who for so many years, a great while ago, exhibited all over the country as "Master Nellie" is dead. He used to cut watch papers, play a base viol, cut profiles—which answered as well for one person as for another—with his toes, and do many things with his feet that made youthful eyes protrude.

SOMEBODY lately called representative Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, a copperhead. Smith gave him the lie, and rushed at him with his cane, when the man drew his knife and received the blow of the cane upon it, cutting the cane completely in two. That ended the argument.

EDWARD MURRAY and wife, of Boston, Massachusetts, have brought a suit for five thousand dollars damages against the physicians of the Boston city hospital, for making an autopsy upon the body of their son, who died at the hospital, without obtaining their consent.

"WHAT's that ar a picter on?" asked a countryman in a paint store the other day of the proprietor, who was turning over some engravings. "That, sir, is Joshua commanding the sun to stand still." "Do tell? Which is Josh and which is his son?"

A PIOUS OFFICE.—The Emperor of Austria on Good Friday went through the annual ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor old men and as many old women. The eldest of the group was ninety-six years of age, the youngest eighty-five.

IN the Huntingdon County Court last week, James Snyder, the young burglar, who broke jail three times, was convicted on five indictments, and sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

THE Legislature of Tennessee (House) has refused, by 40 to 18, to admit to seats seven members who resigned in order to break up a quorum, and were re-elected. By this vote, they are declared ineligible to re-election.

MAYOR HARRIS, of Cincinnati, has issued orders to the police of that city, that hereafter he will dismiss from the force any of them against whom a charge of mistreating a prisoner is substantiated.

A GREAT many of our cotemporaries are having a great deal to say about the Demoralizer Skirts. Better let these things alone. Many a man has got into difficulty by meddling too much.

THE editor of an Eastern paper says: "We have adopted the eight hour system in this office. We commence work at eight o'clock in the morning and close work at eight in the evening."

A BILL in relation to immigration has been prepared for presentation in the House. It prohibits the landing of passengers from emigrant ships which arrive here overloaded.

INCREASE OF MORMONISM IN NORWAY.—The number of Mormons in Norway is increasing. There are now 563 of them at Christiana, 198 of whom are men and 365 women.

SOME scoundrel, on Sunday night of last week poisoned three valuable cows belonging to Mr. Samuel Rupert, of Henderson township, Huntingdon county.

ENGLISH papers give a long report of the trial of a girl ten years old, on a charge preferred by a clergyman, of stealing a penny from a schoolmate.

THE flood in the Missouri river is more protracted than any that has occurred since 1844, and has been productive of great damage.

"PETER'S PENCE."—The amount of Peter's pence subscribed in Holland has reached more than 402,000 francs since this year began.

TWO MEN were killed by an explosion at the Galena lead mines on Wednesday, and others had a narrow escape.

JAY COOKE & Co., are said to be bidders for the Southwest Pacific Railroad.

LOST.

LOST—$20 REWARD.—Lost on the 25th of April, a POCKET BOOK containing $15. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information as to the party finding the pocket book, and twenty dollars for the recovery of the money. Information may be left with WESTLEY KERR, Red Lion Hotel. myl:2td

GROCERS.

JOHN FLOYD. WM. FLOYD.

JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale GROCERS, No. 173 Wood and 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap26:tf

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, and elect two delegates from each district, for a County Convention, to be held on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Republican voters of that portion of Allegheny county lying in the 23d Congressional District, will, at the same time and places, elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in Convention, at City Hall, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district.

The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M. In the cities and boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking with a ballot.

By order of the Committee.

W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
R. W. THOMAS, }

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, His name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress in the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap7:tc

CONGRESS

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 22D DISTRICT.

mh31:dtf

CONGRESS.—The friends of HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 23d District. mh13:6wd

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL B. CLULEY,

Subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention mh23:tde&wF

FOR SHERIFF,

CHARLES BARNES,

Late Colonel Sixth Reg. Pa. Heavy Artillery and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., subject to the action of the Union Convention. mh22:dawF

FOR SHERIFF.

JOSEPH ROSS,

Of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh19:tf

FOR SHERIFF.

GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,

Late Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. mh21:tc

FOR SHERIFF.

COL. JAMES M'K. SNODGRASS,

Of McKeesport, (late of the 8th Pa. Reserves,) will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention. mh26:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSIAH W. ELLS,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Republican Union Convention. ap25:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL CHADWICK,

Of Collins Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap26:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

MAJ. GEN. J. B. KIDDOO,

Formerly of the 63d and 155th Pa. Vols., and 5th and 2d U. S. colored troops, and wounded severely to the left forehead, will be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention. ap27:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THE FRIENDS OF

HON. GEORGE WILSON,

Of Pitt Township, will present his name as a candidate for Assembly, before the next Union Republican County Convention.

PITT TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL NEELY, SR.,

Of Manchester, (formerly of Sewickley township,) will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap26:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE HAMILTON,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES PUGH,

Of Manchester, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap27:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

JOHN M. LARIMER,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. my1:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

HORACE S. SNOWDEN,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap27:tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN G. BROWN,

Of Hampton Township, late Private Co. H, 102d Penn'a Vols. ap9:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Late of 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers and 9th Pennsylvania Artillery, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh31:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,

DR. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,

Of Upper St. Clair Township. mh2-da-tcF

FOR REGISTER,

EB. WILLIAMS, JR.,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR REGISTER,

JOHN SMALL,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR REGISTER,

JOSEPH H. GRAY,

Of Penn Township, late of Co. E, 105th Pa. Reg., wounded and disabled at the battle of Fair Oaks, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR REGISTER,

R. D. HUMES,

Of Tarentum Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR RECORDER.

HENRY SNIVELY,

Of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap26:tc

FOR RECORDER.

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

Of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR RECORDER.

J. B. COPELAND,

Of Elizabeth Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

HOTELS.

THE NEW UNION DEPOT HOTEL,

Will be open for public accommodation on THURSDAY, MAY 3d.

RESTAURANT IN BASEMENT, open at ALL HOURS, day and night, Sundays excepted.

myl:1wd CHA. A. CHURCH, Supt.

SUMMER. STETSON HOUSE. LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for the season on or about the 18th of June next. This hotel is particularly arranged for the comfort of families. Rooms can be secured for the season by application at the Astor House, New York, to J. R. MACY & A. STETSON. On the 30th of April the stockholders meet at the Astor House to view the plans and locate their rooms. A few shares of stock remain undisposed of. Parties wishing to subscribe can do so by application to J. D. CORLISS, Treasurer, 153 Broadway, New York. myl:14teod

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Having this day associated with me my son, W. J. KANE, in the GROCERY AND TEA BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 51 FEDERAL STREET, under the style of WILLIAM KANE & SON, I would respectfully solicit for the new firm a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon myself.

WM. KANE.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 30, 1866.—apl:2wd

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us as partner and General Manager of the Foundry and Machine business, in which we are engaged, Mr. JAMES NELSON, formerly of the well-known firm of J. Nelson & Co., and Stackhouse & Nelson, of this city.

HUGH M. BOYLE.
HUNTER ORR.

PITTSBURGH April 1st, 1866. apl:lmd

PORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

Pork Packer,

Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade. No. 23 SEVENT STREET, Pittsburgh. ap1:1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Viewers, appointed to view and assess damages for the opening of DAVIS ALLEY, in the Second Ward, Allegheny, from Webster Street to Pasture Lane, will meet on the premises on FRIDAY, MAY 11th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of their appointment.

JOSEPH FLEMING.
ARTHUR HOGSON.
THOMAS HALL.

ap25:2wd

NOTICE.—The holders of Coupon Bonds issued by the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, School Board, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, are hereby notified that they will be redeemed on presentation to the Treasurer, D. HENDRIE, Esq., at the Second National Bank of Allegheny. Interest will not be paid on them after May 4th, 1866.

R. B. FRANCIS,
President of the Board.

ap25:2wd

NOTICE.—I have this day disposed of my store, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny city, to

MESSRS. M'CLELLAND & CO.,

And would cheerfully recommend my successors to my former patrons and the public generally. Mr. JAMES R. McCLELLAND has been in my employment for over four years, and has had charge of the business in all its details, and Mr. S. H. DRUFF is also a practical druggist. I therefore take pleasure in recommending them as having a thorough knowledge of the Drug business in all its branches, being competent and reliable. All accounts due me will be settled at my store, No. 37 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE A. KELLY.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 19, 1866.

WM. J. KANE. J. R. McCLELLAND. SAML. H. DRUFF.

McCLELLAND & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE A. KELLY)

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Carbon Oil, &c. All standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand. corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny City.

N. B.—Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. ap2:tw

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate

THE PITTSBURGH GAS SAVINGS COMPANY,"

Approved the 12th day of April, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company at the office of the CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES O'CONNOR,
WM. M. HALPANY,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
W. K. NIMICK,
THOMAS SMITH,
Commissioners.

ap21:10td

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether used for hire or individually, employed in Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1864, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 18, 1866, and all persons who neglect or refuse for ten days after notice to pay the same, will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years will have to be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $10.

JOHN HUTCHISON, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1866.—fe8 myl:1

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE of the 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the Amendment to said Section, approved the 20th day of March, 1862, I DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that the Duplicate of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will receive the State and County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1866, and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1866, said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office until the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. ALLOWED for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. There will be no deduction allowed on Taxes paid during the month of August. There will be TEN PER CENT. ADDED to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first of September.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the

ENTERPRIZE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,"

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, on the

19th Day of May, A. D., 1866,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna.

JAMES CONNOR,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM BAGALEY,
C. W. RICKETSON,
JAMES HEDDMAN,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.
Commissioners.

ap19:10td

TRADESMEN NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1866.

THE NOTES of the CRAWFORD COUNTY BANK, Meadville; OIL CITY BANK, Oil City; VENANGO BANK, Franklin, and PETROLEUM BANK, Titusville, will not hereafter be redeemed by this Bank.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

HORTICULTURAL.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

An immense stock of very select and well grown GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouses every 15 minutes. myl:lmd&wT

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

American Arbor Vita And Hemlock Spruce.

For sale by the dozen, 100 or 1,000 at the PITTSBURGH NURSERIES.

myl:lmd&wT JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

NEW VERBENA,

MISS KATE BAUM.

A fine stock of General Negley's superior new VERBENA, Miss Kate Baum, now ready for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.

myl:lmd&wT JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.

Pittsburgh Greenhouses — Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Green minutes.

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Dealer in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Gunsmiths' Material. Also pay particular attention to the Cutting of Stamps, Steel, Seal Presses, Canceling Stamps, Grooding Rollers, Scissors, &c., &c.

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

myl:1awdly

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS.

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURE USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Jobnts, made of Jauistta U. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish Pipes, Bevelling, small Tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to put Machinery in complete operation for these improvements on liberal terms. R. H. LECKY.

ap21:lmd

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.

T. & J. T. M'CANCE,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

Have Removed to the New Building,

No. 196 Liberty Street.

Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the SPRING TRADE (the senior partner being now in the East) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the CUSTOM TRADE at the VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS that good have yet reached.

They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respect to CUSTOM WORK. mh26:2wd&wF

GEN. GRANT

AND

KNICKERBOCKER

THE

NEW SPRING STYLES

OF

BOYS' SUITS

AT

47 St. Clair Street.

GRAY & LOGAN

mh26

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the Eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of

Fine Woolen Goods,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. ap21

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as Clerk, by a young man who has had two years experience. Address D. H., 66 Ridge street, Allegheny City. ap30:3td

WANTED Good Agents to Sell SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, (the latter just out.) CHILD'S PRAYER, FIRST LESSON, sketch, twelve and THE RAILROAD INVENTORS. These are all new Books and Engravings, and agents can do double the business with us and other offers 4 to the public. For full particulars, apply to or address ASHER ELLIS, 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap21:2wd&w

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! WE HAVE AGENTS in every place to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars free. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. myl:dcodtoMAWF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—80 acre Farm for sale, one mile from Glade, west of Erie and Railroad Station. About forty acres cleared; the balance Timber. Price, $3,000. Address myl:2wd JOHN W. STEVEN, Glade, Allen County, Ohio.

FOR SALE. FLOUR AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, of over ten years standing, in a good location for doing it. A fine opportunity offered to any one wishing to engage in the Flour Produce business. All communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. box 780, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE 10 WA LAND—$2,000 ACRES OF FINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is offered for sale at TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ap26:tf

**FO

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES
Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.
One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 a Week	2 L a Week	3 L a Week
One time	75			
Two times	1 00			
Three times	1 25			
Five times	1 50			
Six times, one week	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50
Each time after	25			
Eight times	2 75			
Twelve times	4 00			
Two weeks, 2 weeks	5 00	6 25	7 50	8 75
Three weeks	7 00	8 75	10 50	12 25
One month	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00
Two months	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 50
Three months	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Six months	25 00	31 25	37 50	43 75
One year	42 00	52 50	63 00	73 50

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Two months	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00
Three months	27 00	33 75	40 50	47 25
Six months	45 00	56 25	67 50	78 75
One year	72 00	90 00	108 00	126 00

RECONSTRUCTION.

Views of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis—All Must Vote.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

In May last, in response to inquiry, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis wrote a letter setting forth with the characteristic clearness and cogency the views upon the problem of reconstruction. This letter has hitherto remained unpublished. The consent of Mr. Davis to the publication, having been obtained, a friend at Washington transmits to us the manuscript and we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a document which strikes us as ranking among the most masterly expositions of the subject involved, that has yet appeared. Following is the letter:

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Please accept my acknowledgments for your kind note.

I wish I could give you a short and satisfactory answer to your oft and pregnant question, What is to be the policy under Presidential Johnson?

The future of the colored man is involved in the preservation of political power to the States lately in Rebellion.

Of what the President's policy is I do not know. I know nothing of him and plan, and the consequence of the several possible solutions follow with logical certainty. It rests with the President, in the state in which Congress has left the question, to take the initiative; and the mode in which that is done will determine all that follows. What a sober and safe Government he allows to be organized and to defend himself against Senators to Congress will be recognized by Congress in December, is all probability.

None exist now in any State which rebelled; none can be organized legally, without the assent of the United States; and as steps to secure that assent can be taken without his permission.

The President's only power over the question rests in his right to refuse permission for any loyal organization to be held unless on terms satisfactory to himself, for that power is decisive. If he refuse to permit any election or convention to be held, things will await the solution of Congress.

If he permit the aggregate white population of the South, qualified to vote under the old governments abrogated by the Rebellion, to organize new governments, that results in my opinion very nearly as bad. In the states and title Congress with their Representatives and Senators.

That is to place the scepter in the hands from which we have just wrested the sword.

If the President attempt to discriminate the loyal from the disloyal, and exclude from power all the disloyal, and call to compart the Rebellion, a mere handful of the population will remain, wholly incompetent to form or maintain a Safe Government, and sure to be overwhelmed by the political corpse revolution at the next election, which will restore power to the leaders of the Rebellion. While it stands under the protection of the United States, it will constitute an odious oligarchy, disposing of the lives and property of the great mass of their fellow citizens, withdrawing responsibility, and controlling the national legislation by the people to whom they vote.

This is unavoidable. The black mass of the population of the South has proven and will continue to the Rebellion. The war was made by the secession of the Cotton States to the Rebellion. It is idle to talk of a quiescent mass of loyal men overcome by force. The Virginia Convention which passed the ordinance of Secession in Virginia and who made it effective after it was passed. In no State was the Rebellion dangerous without the active aid of those opposed to it.

But all the States have on friends in the Rebel States against those States, and *they have the right to act.*

The Union men of the South preserved Union and peace to disunion; they deplored the outbreak of the war, but they never hesitated a moment which side to take. If there were four millions of men for their United and against the United States. There was an respectable number of Union men willing to aid the United States in compelling submission to the Constitution, and there are some now. All submit to *force.* Many are willing to acquiesce in the unavoidable. All are willing to govern the United States in subjection to the Constitution impossible, but all were also willing to aid the Rebellion and not an assault and battery was committed for the United States from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Union men of the South did not merely bow to overbearing force, but they hastened to elect delegates in the Legislatures, the Congress, the Executive functions, and give it a countenance and support without which it must have fallen in a year, and when its cause was hopeless they were quiet and submissive, and did not rise to aid the United States.

It is certainly to the duty of the white population that we must look for aid in restoring civil government in those States, but it is a great delusion to suppose them either bold or strong enough to meet and defy the armed and energetic action of the elements which drove them into rebellion. If they be in power, they will again do the will of the majority, and the majority will be found behind and around them, and no legal line discriminates them from the Rebel mass.

If the discrimination be attempted by the oath to support the *Constitution* of the United States, *everybody* will take it and nobody will be excluded.

If the leaders of the Rebellion, civil and military, be excluded, though willing to submit and take the oath, the mass of the Rebel faction will be admitted, and that will be the controlling and determining element in constituting the State Government and selecting Representatives and Senators, and the practical result is the same as if *nobody* were excluded.

If either of these forms be accepted by the President and recognized by Congress, it will instantly change the balance of political power in the United States.

It is probable the people who have saved the nation are not content to accept its consequences without a struggle.

None of the white population of the Southern States is interested in paying the public debt or imposing taxes to meet its interest. They hold more of it. It was created to subjugate them to the laws. It has been consumed in their overthrow. It is to be paid in great part out of their substance. It has annihilated their public debt. It has filled the land with educated officers, with wounded soldiers, with an odious free negro population, lately their slaves, and still under political control.

If the Whites be restored to political power their representatives are interested in repudiating that Public Debt—it is against all its interests, in restoring their officers to the army and navy, in placing their wounded on the pension roll, in indemnifying their friends for losses by war or confiscation or forced tax sales, in restoring Slavery under the forms of apprenticeship or forced wages and compulsory service and discriminating and oppressive legislation. The effort has already been made in Tennessee, and the spirit which dictated it pervades the whole South, and will find status ready to its hand in every State. In Congress, a minority can arrest legislation. A majority in the House can compel submission to any terms, under penalty of arresting or disorganizing the government.

The representatives from the States lately in rebellion will form a powerful and hostile minority, and if they do not find enough enemies of the Government from the States now represented to give them a majority in one House for some of the purposes above indicated, the near past throws no light on the near future. The prospect of political disorganization will present few terrors to people still hot with Rebellion, smarting under the overthrow, and quite as content to ruin as to rule the country.

To expect them to join in electing a Republican President would be an amiable delusion which the first election would dispel; and they might find it some indemnity for emancipation if the increased vote they would cast in the name of their freed slaves should happen to decide the contest and elevate them to power.

If the people are ready for these consequences then there is no difficulty in restoring political power to the Southern States. Louisiana or Virginia will serve as models; or other forms will grow with mush room rapidity.

But if it be important that the *people* and not the *enemies* of the Government shall continue to govern it, other measures must be taken.

The State Governments in the South must be placed in hands interested to maintain the authority of the United States. It is not enough that conquered people are willing to submit to entitle them to govern. The United States must find friends interested and able to suppress hostility to its authority and to discharge all the functions of government, State and National, in the face of every disloyal or hostile power. And the power of those who rebelled must be curbed by those who joined the Rebellion reluctantly and are anxious to atone for their error or weakness.

This can be done *only* by recognizing the negro population as an integral part of the people of the Southern States, and by *reinstating* and *reinforcing* that element *trained to be organized on day other basis than universal suffrage and equality before the law.*

Whatever anomalies may have been winked at during the era of Slavery, it may well be doubted if, without a serious blow at our principles, any government can be recognized as republican in form which excluded both suffrage and equal laws a majority of the citizens of the States, as would be the case in South Carolina and Mississippi, or half the citizens, as would be the case in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia, if the negro citizens be disfranchised.

It is certain that Governments which declared them not equal before the law, and recognized universal suffrage, would be republican in form and substance also. It is equally certain that such a constitution in the Southern States is the only one consistent with nation at peace and safety, and Congress has the right, and I think, ought to refuse to recognize any State government in those States which refuses it.

But the white people of the States which rebelled will not organize Governments on that basis. No considerable portion of the white population of those States is in favor of it. The loyal are as much against it as the Rebel leaders.

None will adopt it of themselves, nor will they adopt it on the request and under the influence of the President.

But all will submit to it if decided, and accept it if unavoidable.

To submit the question to the loyal voters of the States, or to make the existence of a State government and a Constitution defining the right of suffrage, and making loyalty a condition.

But there are no such Constitutions in any state which rebelled. The United States have refused to recognize any State governments in *any* of those States.

There are *Negroes*, and people of those States—both known to the Constitution of the United States.

And the negroes are its integral a part of the people of the State as the Whites. Both are citizens; neither has a right to exclude the other, neither can speak in the name of the State for the other; it is the equal right of both to be heard and represent in conventions and legislatures. A collective fiction somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in any constitution, take Ayer's Pills, observe how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in a natural and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated affections of the system

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all Kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with despatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh brokers' boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York; J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, April 30, 1866.

Gold, according to the noon reports from New York to-day, had declined about three per cent, as compared with Saturday, being quoted at 139½.

In view of the extraordinary ease in the money market, present and prospective, it is the prevalent conviction that the home investment demand for government bonds will prove, for some time to come, sufficiently vigorous and comprehensive to prevent any considerable accumulation of them or any material depression in their price in the leading markets of the country, should not another dollar's worth of them be taken away on European account, which is not at all probable; or even should any important amount of those already marketed and owned abroad be sent home for realization, which is even much more improbable.

—The Parkersburg *Times* gives glowing accounts of the oil wells of West Virginia. It says: "All the wells at Burning Springs are yielding some 2,500 barrels per day, as near as we can gather. The wells on White Oak are yielding about 1,000 a piece. The Lark has 300 barrels, the Horseneck 150. There are outside wells yielding from 200 to 300 barrels per day, besides the Hughes River region, of which we have very little knowledge. The product of oil in this vicinity is altogether about 6,000 barrels per day, the most of it fine lubricating oil that will run from 40 to 120 per Gallon.

—A writer in the Detroit *Post* states that the amount of capital invested in the Lake Superior Copper Mines is about $50,000,000, while the present market value of the stock is not over half that sum—a fact which, in addition to the pressure of taxes, and the high price of labor, supplies, &c. The product of copper increased from 8,000 tons, to $15,000,000 in 1865; but this will not exceed $12,000,000 and a still further decrease is anticipated. The same writer after that "it would not be difficult to prove that the losses in the Lake Superior mines, during the last year, have exceeded all the capital invested in foreign ores. The heavy taxes imposed by Government on domestic copper must be met by corresponding duties on the imported article, in order to render copper mining at all profitable.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, says:

The European news, reporting a decline of 1 cent in five-twenties, had not the effect in prices now that might have been expected; the market was too strong to be affected by any temporary cause whatever. The investment demand continues very urgent and the available supplies so small that prices still further advanced, the long bonds and five-twenties closing the week at the advance which the most excited in five-twenties of '62, the security which is in greatest favor abroad. This may be accounted for by the fact that the bonds could be had in banking houses in the city and New York; in the full conviction that the German war would depress our bonds, sold short largely, and being now compelled to cover, have to do so except at a considerable advance. This unsuccessful speculative movement on the part of the foreign bankers show how small is the amount of 5'20's that remain in Europe, and this is the best evidence that could be given that our people are too well satisfied with their investment to part with it at current rates. For a day or two a number of special sales were made, "on arrive" at 105¾, seller's option, thirty days without interest, but these did not, by two days' degree, arrest the upward movement, which was the result of the enormous investment demand, which has absorbed national securities and withdrawn them from the market in such large amounts as to destroy at the same time all the favorite stocks, especially of the gold-bearing bonds. There never was a time when the gold bonds were in such extremely meagre supply in the open market as they are at present, and all who had deliveries to make yesterday found in this state of affairs a source of much embarrassment in the effort to make prompt execution of large orders would surely lead to a decided rise in quotations, especially for twelve-twenties of '62.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 28.—The wool market is firm for all, and busier for some descriptions of staple, with the prices ruling steady during the past week. In view of the reduced stocks—which are nevertheless much larger here than at any other point upon the seaboard—holders are much disposed to slaughter the commodity than they have been for a long time past. The bottom has evidently been touched; consumers seem to be well aware of it, and are operating quite freely ahead of their present wants, designing to avoid the contingency of entering the market toward the close of the season by bridging over to the new clip.

Accounts from the interior of New York and the West, represent the country as very bare of wool. Farmers and operators not caring to take the risk of holding over this season. The receipts are now quite light at all points of the seaboard, and consumers must make the most of the supply now on the market.

—For the week ending Saturday last there were 2,000 lbs. (the greater portion being pulled wool) at a range of 45@70c per lb. cash, and 60@65c for unwashed. Included were lots of Western at 45@50c for fine, and 60@65c for Michigan and Indiana do at 50@60c. Ohio do at 55@60c. 20,000 lbs New York at 70c and the balance of the number at 60@65c per lb. cash. Also, sales of No. 10,000 lbs Washington Co., Pa., (an inferior lot) at 40c, 20,000 lbs choice Ohio at 67½c, 10,000 lbs select Pennsylvania at 70c, and 5,000 lbs Ohio double washed, at 70c. Corn Brokers very choice parcels ranging from 68@72½c. In pulled the sales include several large sized lots at 30@40c for Nos. 2 and 1, 50@55c for superfine, and 60@70c for extra, at which the finest rates. In foreign, buyers have nearly cleared the market of Cape, at a range of 35@42c. Mestizas is plenty and dull at 30@35c. In Mediterranean, sales of 12,000 lbs Donskoi on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton firmer but very quiet, at 34c for Middling. Flour dull, at 10c lower on Common and Medium grades, at $7,35@8,40 for Extra State; $8@8,25 for Common to Good Shipping Brands; Extra R. H. O., and $8,25@12,50 for Trade Brands, closing dull. Whisky dull, at $2,56@2,58½ for Western. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and rather easier, at 85@86c for unsound; 90@91c for sound Mixed Western in store, and 78@80c for damaged. Oats quiet, at 49@50 for New Western, and 57@60c for Old do. Coffee dull, and nominally unchanged. Sugar steady, at 12½@13c. Molasses firm. Porto Rico 70c. Petroleum dull; 24c for Crude; 49@51c for Refined in bond. Pork opened heavy and lower, but closed firm; $26,87½ for new mess, closing at $26,87½ for regular; $26@25 for old do, and $21 for prime; also 3,800 bbls new mess for May, June and July, sellers' and buyers' option, at $27,25. Beef steady. Beef hams dull. Prime mess, and $19@21,50 for new extra mess. Beef hams firmer, at 42@43c. Cut meats quiet and steady, at 11@12c for shoulders and 15@17c for hams. Lard opened heavy and closed dull and heavy, at 17½@18c. Butter quiet, at 25@45c for ohio, and 40@60 for State. Cheese dull, at 13@22c.

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, April 28.—The market for Codfish is a shade firmer with increased activity, and continued uncertainty as to the peaceful and favorable solution of the pending Fenian question. All kinds are in better demand, and the stocks of shipping grades are much reduced.

Sales of Grand Bank and Bay Fundy at $4@$5,50 per qtl for medium and large, including Georges and French; small, $2,00@$3 per qtl. Scaling are in active demand and sold in large lots at $4,75@$5 per qtl. Hake are scarce and nominally nominal at $2,50@2,75 loose, and $3,25@3,50 packed. Pollock are selling at $2@2,25 loose, and $2,50@3 per qtl, packed.

Mackerel are getting to be scarce, with receipts from the Provinces shut off, stocks are in very few hands and sold, with an increased demand from the trade, prices are higher and tending up. Sales of No. 1 at $17@17,50 for Nova Scotia and Bay; $21@23 for Shore; $19,50@20 for No. 2, and $14,50@15 for No. 3. Alewives are scarce and firm at $7,50@8 per bbl. Pickled herring are dull at $7@8,50 per bbl for common and Labrador. Smoked herring are selling at 50@60c per box for No. 1 and sealed. Salmon are nominal, but held firmly at $16@25 per tierce.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Gold closed up steady at 12⅝@12⅞.

The sub-Treasury here will commence paying the interest on 5-20 bonds to-morrow.

The market for exchange is quiet, and bankers are asking 9@9¼ premium.

The stock market was firm at the second regular board, and at the last open board there was an upward movement in prices. The ease in money is great to admit of any permanent decline in values at present, and every fall off in prices is very soon after more than recovered by a rush. Petroleum and Gold stocks dull. Sales: Ivanhoe, 200; Rynd Farm, 30; Seade River, 70; United States, 300.

Mining Stocks.—Consolidated Grey Gold, 166; Ada Elmore, 200; Quail Hill, 140; Smith and Parmlee, 100; Virginia City, 45; Comet, 50.

At the four o'clock open Board, the following were the principal sales: Spruce Hill, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 87½; Erie, 72½; New York Central, 97½; Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Western preferred, 58; Reading, 108; Michigan Southern, 75; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 98½; Cumberland preferred, 34½.

Foreign Exchange firm; Commercial bills are selling at 107½@108; bankers, 108½@109; sight at 109½@110; francs at 5¼@5¾.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Wheat — The feeling is pretty generally that the market for spring has reached the top for the present, and buyers seem not anxious to purchase to any extent; the receipts are quite large and the market weaker. High grades of winter are firm. Sales 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $1,90; 3,000 bu winter Michigan at $2,03. Corn—Quiet and irregular. Sales 1 car mixed at 86c; 2 do do at 85c. Oats—Moderate demand and irregular. Sales 1 car and 7,0 bu at 46c; 2 cars at 48c. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—No sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The advance in Cotton on Monday has steadied the Dry Goods market, very considerably, and a fair trade is doing at last week's prices.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 30, 1866. }

The produce markets were remarkably quiet to-day, being almost entirely devoid of excitement, and the decline in gold and slight reaction in the west, appear to have checked somewhat the speculative mania which was just beginning to show itself in prices, however, there have been no changes worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but unchanged; sale of 1 car Minnesota spring at $2, to arrive. Oats firm and in fair supply—one car on track for prime Penna, and 65 from store. Sale of 1 car Western, to arrive, at 57. Sale of 1 car Shelled Corn at 75; and 100 bush Spring and Fall Barley, mixed, at 90. No sales of Rye reported.

FLOUR—Is firm, and prices are well sustained, but the market is quiet, and the demand limited. We continue to quote from store at 10½@10¾ for Spring Wheat, 11@11½ for half Spring and half Winter, and $11@12 for Winter Wheat brands.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but there is no material improvement in the demand—shoulders may be quoted at 13½@14; Ribbed sides, 16@16½; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 21@21½, and Canvassed do at 22½. Mess Pork is firm but the demand is limited; small sales at $28,12½@28. Lard is firm at 21, and Dried Beef may be quoted at 16@17½.

POTATOES—There is a continued fair demand, and while the market is apparently steady, prices have undergone no quotable change. We now quote in a regular way from store at $1,00@1,10 per bush, and $3,00 to $3,25 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but the demand seems to keep up with the supply, and prices are still sustained—good to strictly prime Roll selling at 40 to 45.

EGGS—Continue very dull and the receipts continue liberal. We give 17 to 18 cents as the regular rates, though we heard of a sale of 10 bbls at 15.

HAY—Loose Hay is selling from scales at $22 to $25 per ton, as to quality, and Baled may be quoted at $20@22.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is selling in small lots at 4½, and Flaxseed is in demand at $3. No Timothy in market.

SORGHUM—Is dull—sales at 60 to 65.

SALT—Dull and nominally unchanged.

PIG LEAD—Is quoted at 9½.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 30, 1866. }

CRUDE—The market for Crude was again active to-day, the reported sales in the aggregate, reaching eight thousand four-hundred and fifty barrels, and with a continued good demand and firmer feeling on the part of holders, prices, in some cases, ruled a shade higher than on Saturday.

Prices—Sales of bbls returned, on the spot, and 19, bbls included, while for future delivery, we have a sale reported at 14. Sales of 1,500 bbls, in bulk, at 12½; 200 bbls returned, at 14; 100 do do at 12½; 200 do "Smith's Ferry" at 13½; 500 at 13; 600 at 13½; 600 at 13½; 450 at 13¾; 250 at 13½; 250 at 13¾; 1,000 at 13½; 700 at 13½; 1,000 to be delivered between the 12th and 30th of May, at 14; 500 at 19, pkgs included, f. o. b., and 100 at 19, f. o. b. From the sales above reported, it will be seen that the market was active, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue large, prices are firm and well sustained.

REFINED—There is no falling off in the demand for bonded oil, even at the late advance, but refiners do not seem disposed to sell, entertaining hopes, that by holding off, exporters, finding they can do no better, will be compelled to advance their figures. We were unable to hear of a single sale, either for present or future delivery, notwithstanding there is considerable inquiry at an advance of fully one cent per gallon, as compared with the rates current a few days. Quotations for Philadelphia delivery, may be fairly given as follows: 40c to 41 for May; 42@43 for June; 44 for July; 45 for August, and 46 for September. Free Oil is dull and unchanged.

ARRIVAL.—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny river since our last report, were as follows:

H. McKelvy	252	Mawhinney & Co.
W. McMichael	200	Alexander & Co.
Jas. Wilkins	1439	Fisher & Bro.
W. P. Logan	2265	T. Stockdale
J. Gallagher	1500	R. Dushnell
Baxter & Co.	1000	Dilworth & Bro.
Miller & Edwards	1602	
Total		9,408

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 30, P. M.—Flour quiet, superfine $8,25@8,75; extra $9,25@10,00, and family $10@12. Wheat unchanged. Corn less firm, 5c for mixed on elevator and 6c in sacks are best rates obtainable. Oats steady, 46@46 for No. 2 and 1. Whisky unchanged, in bond $2,27. Rye 85. Provisions dull, buyers withdrawn from market. Potatoes dull and lower, sales of prime at $2,40 per barrel on arrival, supply in excess of demand. Butter less firm, prime 48@50. Eggs 19. Linseed Oil $1,50. Petroleum 25@35 for refined. Cotton, prime middling 27@28, but market is still unsettled. Gold 1.04.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer, at $1,56 for No. 1 and $1,06@1,06 for No. 2. Corn active and advanced 1c/@c, sales 50@51c for No. 1, and 45@46 for No. 2. Oats dull at 31@31½. High Wines inactive. Provisions quiet, $28 asked for Mess Pork, and $27,25 offered. Freights quiet; 8c on corn to Buffalo. Receipts: 7,000 bbls flour; 13,000 bush wheat, 108,000 bush corn; shipments 3,000 bbls flour, 22,000 bush wheat, and 78,000 bush of corn.

Potatoes in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The receipts are not so large, and the supply is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are lower and irregular. The best descriptions of Northern sold at $2,25@2,50 per bbl on arrival, and some lots of western sold were obtained as low as $2. From store 25c higher than the sales quoted above is charged. The receipts for the week foot up 27,750 bbls, and since September 1, 1,400,000 barrels, against 203,504 bbls for the same time last year.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Flour moderately active at $7,25@7,75 for Single Extra, $8,50@8,90 for Double Extra, and $12,25@13 for Choice. Wheat still $1,92½ for strictly Prime, and $2,05 for Choice. Corn lower, at 58@59c. Oats declined to 44@46c. Pork steady at $28,50. Bacon —Clear Sides advanced to 17½c, canvassed Sugar cured Hams 23c. Lard firm and unchanged

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 30.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat irregular, new amber 6c better, new white 8c lower; sales of old amber at $2,50 @2,60; new white $2,40; new amber $2,30. Corn firmer and 1c better, at 56@59c for No. 1 mixed; 57@58 for do. yellow; 60c for do. white. Oats very firm, sold at 48c for No. 1.

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Bank statement is unexpectedly favorable to continued ease in money. The statement shows an increase of $1,840,000 in deposits, and nearly $3,000,000 in legal tenders, and an increase of $2,950,029 in loans, which is gratifying, as indicating an increased activity in business.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour steady; Western up, at $9@9,25. Wheat firm and inactive; White 87@90; Yellow dull, at 85c. Oats dull. Provisions quiet but firm. Sugar dull; stock fair. Whisky dull, at $2,25 for Western.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Cattle moderately active at former rates. Receipts 1,500 head; sales of fair to good at 11@13, Cows unchanged. Sheep in fair demand. Hogs very dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, R. R. April 30.—22 sks scraps, Wm Fiacus; 1 bbl eggs Little, Baird & Patton; 5 bdls iron, Martin, Oliver & Co; 2 bdls cigars, J Colninz; 11 boxes soap, J S Dilworth & co; 110 do do, Meaner & Harper; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 14 sks cheese, R Daizell; 10 bxs glassware, Robt Schmertz; 185 sks flaxseed, Spencer & McKay; 5 bbls potatoes, H Rea jr; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 100 sks wheat, J S Liggett & co; 2 cars rye, W J Meek; 125 bbls potatoes, E H Myers & co; 3 bdls tobacco, M Heyl; 16 bxs soap, R Robinson & co; 1 bbl eggs, H M Lytle; 1 car metal, Sinnick & co; 200 blooms iron, J J Rogers; 200 bags barley, J Rhodes & co; 1 pkg butter, Blair & Woods; 3 bbls eggs, T C Jenkins; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 21 pcs hams, sellers & co; 40 bdls broom handles, McElroy & co; 129 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 2 car staves J J Ralyn.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. April 30.—100 bbls flour, E H Myers; 140 do potatoes, L H Voigt & co; 111 do House & Bro; 43 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car corn, W W Herron & co; 15 bush oats; H Rea jr; 120 bbls potatoes, P S Weaver; 15 bushels oats, McBane & Anjier; 2 cars lumber, Hill & co; 1 car corn, J A W Fairley; 1 car wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co, 150 do do, A Taylor; 1 do do, E T Kennedy & Bro; 1 do do, J S Liggett & co; 1 bx bacon, 2 bbls lard, C C Balsley; 32 sacks oats, Beadle, Reed & Lang; 55 do do, Sturgeon & Bro; 1 car middlings, Keil & Richart; 1 do corn, R Knox & son; 100 bbls flour, Newcomer, Goe & co; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 352 bu wheat, J T Kennedy; 434 bush oats, W D Patterson; 1 bdls flour, L H Voigt & co; 61 sacks rags, C P Markle.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—April 30.—2 cons pig iron, Bryan & Caughey; 2 cars iron ore, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, Zug & co, 15 cases matches, Shriver & Lazear; 25 bxs starch, Little, Baird Patton; 10 do do, Miller & Hackelton; 75 do do, J D Dravo; 10 do do, J Porterfield; 25 do do E Patten; 30 do do, E H Myers; 8 cks pearls, Bryce, Walker & co; 228 sks potatoes, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 100 bbls do, L H Voigt & co; 1 bdl leather, Knox & McKee; 1 cask bacon, J Newlin; 6 tubs butter, T C Jenkins; 6 barrels eggs, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 12 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 30.—56 bbls flour; 1 car wheat, 1 do oats, R Knox & Son; 190 bbls do oats, Stewart & co; 214 bgs barley, G Seible & co; 5 cars wheat, 1 car rye, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car leaves, C Lutz; 10 bbls dry apples 1 do peaches Hahn & Riddle; 2 sks butter, T C Jenkins; 2 bbls eggs, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 12 bxs cheese, John Heibert; 152 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 12 hides, Lapple & co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

ZANESVILLE—Per Emma Graham—Chirk & co, 1 bbls oil, 11 do eggs, 1 bbl tobacco, 26 bxs tobacco, 2 sks wool, 1 tub butter, David Bly, 53 bbls do; W F Wilkinson, 50 bbls oil; Brewer & Bro, 20 bbls do; Potter & Armstrong, 11 bbls eggs, 4 tubs do, 1 box do, 1 do dry peaches, 2 bbls sorghum; J S Dilworth & do, 2 do do, 3 do do; J & W Fairley, 45 bales hay; John Daub, 4 tubs cheese; B A Fahnestock's Son & co, 4 casks zinc; Graff & Reiter, 7 bbls eggs; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl molasses, 2 do eggs; J B Canfield, 1 bbl molasses; Lemon & Weiss, 7 doz chairs; Fred Denny, 3 bbls eggs; Head & Metzgar, 1 bbls eggs.

HAY.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

THREE CARS BALED

TIMOTHY HAY,

FOR SALE BY

SHOEMAKER & LANG,

ap26 172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Lent Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg
Peerless	Russell	Oil City
Leclaire	Kelly	Oil City

DEPARTURES

Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg
Petrolia	Colby	Oil City
Belle	Loughrey	Oil City

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Emma No. 3, Marratta.....St. Louis.
Emma Graham, Stull.....Zanesville

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river continues to recede at this point, though there is, as yet, an abundance of water for all navigable purposes, about eight feet in the channel according to the Allegheny marks. The weather continues clear and pleasant, and very favorable for business at the landing.

There has not been a single transient arrival since our last report, and the Bayard, for Zanesville, was the only departure for below. The Leni Leoti, from the same point, may be expected in this morning, and the Pine Grove, from Cincinnati, ought to reach here to-morrow night, having left there on Saturday evening.

The Kate Robinson arrived at St. Louis on Saturday as did also the Citizen at Cincinnati en route for Pittsburgh. The last named boat has two barges in tow, one loaded with empty oil barrels, and the other with sand; also, one thousand barrels of St. Louis flour for Messrs Shomaker & Lang, of this city.

The Argonaut was advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday, and the Glasgow was announced to follow on Tuesday.

The Petrolia and Belle cleared for Oil City last evening with moderate trips. The Allegheny River trade continues dull, and what is worse still, there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. There are evidently too many boats in the trade for all the business that is offering, and their owners, we are of the opinion, would not feel sorry to see them go into summer quarters.

The Emma No. 3, Capt. James H. Marratta, will positively leave at noon to-day for St. Louis, and those interested should bear this fact in mind. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is in charge of gentlemanly and experienced officers. Mr. John Rakin is the clerk.

The Emma Graham, Capt. C. R. Stull, is the regular packet for Zanesville to-day, leaving at 4 p. m. Messrs Hoge and McCadden are associated together in the office.

The Nora, Capt. H. H. Devlaney, is filling up rapidly for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will be ready to take her departure to-morrow evening.

The Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, is announced for New Orleans for this trip.

Capt. Egan, of the Westmoreland, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday evening. The Westmoreland has but recently arrived there from New Orleans, and we presume, Capt. Egan has come home to visit his family.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of the 27th inst., says:

THE NEW STEAMER HUDSON.—The new steamer Hudson, now receiving her finishing touches at our wharf, will be as fine a sternwheeler as was ever built in this city. She is a large, commodious, handsomely constructed craft, and reflects great credit upon her "engineers," so to speak. Steam will be raised upon her on Saturday, one week from which she will make her first trip. She is intended for the Wheeling and Cincinnati trade, and will be hurricane-decked by Captain Russell, with Capt. Wm. List in the office.

BIG SHIPMENT OF HAY.—The Louisville towboat, T. D. Horner, is due from Aurora, Ind., with a heavy tow of hay, some 16,000 tons, all purchased in this market for New Orleans. This is equal to 80,000 bales—the heaviest shipment ever made by any one house at any one time.—*Louisville Courier*, 28th.

AUCTION SALES.

HALF ACRE LOTS AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 5th, 1866, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on Nine Run, fronting on the Ohio Avenue and subdivided in full size, will be sold 5 lots of ground, containing each half acre. Also, one lot on the Ohio Avenue, in the Seventh Ward, having a front of 150 feet by 85 feet in depth. The above half acre lots would be particularly suitable for manufacturing purposes. For particulars call on Esquire Reed, adjoining the premises. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

VALUABLE LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 8th, 1866, at 5 o'clock, will be sold on the premises on Liberty street, commencing at 60 feet from corner of O'Hara, having a front on Liberty street of 60 feet and extending back 100 feet to Spring alley on the rear of said lot is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House; said lot is at present occupied as a coal yard. The special attention of our readers is called to this property, being immediately opposite Pa. R. R. Depot, would be suitable for foundry or manufacturing purposes. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c. AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, at the clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 35 and 37 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of well kept furniture, consisting of walnut dressing and plain bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases enclosed wash stands, marble top tables, dining, breakfast, card and hall tables, lounges, sofas, lounges, husk, cotton, hair and spring mattresses, pillows, Marseilles bed quilts, original gilt frame mirrors, sofa seat parlor chairs, cane seat dining room and chamber chairs, new Venetian blinds, fancy window shades, carpets, matting, queensware, &c. Also, 1,000 yards new carpets will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

ap21 J. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c

CHECK BOOKS

ON ALL THE BANKS

DAY BOOKS,

RECEIPT BOOKS,

Time Books

AND

POCKET BOOKS

Memorandums,

Blank Books of Every Description.

STATIONERY

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

mh10 NO. 59 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A desirable three-story Brick Dwelling, having hot and cold water and gas in first and second stories, on River avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FARM FOR SALE—known as the St. Clair Farm, containing 176 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, situate in Indiana county, 4 miles from the County Seat. The improvements consist of a LARGE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Double Bank Barn, Spring House, &c. There is a 7 foot vein of good Coal on the farm; also, a new Mill Seat. Terms easy. Inquire of

T. A. McCLELLAND & CO.,
No. 32½ Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Or of WM. SHIELDS, in the vicinity.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 113 acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Florence. The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of 5 rooms, 32 feet front, by 20 deep, containing five rooms and a good cellar. Also, a good Frame Barn and a young Orchard containing a choice variety. Inquire of

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
No. 32½ Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Or of A. MATTHEWS, on the premises.

ap25:1md

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Just received and for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

86 Fifth Street.

my1

MEETINGS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of the

BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY

Will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 7th, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. By order

ap28:10td D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

To make room for an ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

my1 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

FISH.

FRESH FISH!

DAILY ARRIVALS OF

LAKE AND EASTERN FISH,

AT No. 45 DIAMOND MARKET, PITTSBURGH.

We invite the attention of the public, and request them to give us a call, as we are prepared to sell all kinds of Fresh Fish as low as any in the trade. Wholesale and retail customers promptly supplied.

ap26:2md BENJAMIN PHILIPPS.

ARCHITECT.

JAMES M. RALPH,

ARCHITECT,

Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Building, and superintends their execution, on reasonable terms.

Office on ANDERSON ALLEY, between Locust & Diamond streets, near ALLEGHENY CITY. my2d

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:50 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	9:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:30 a m
Mail	11:45 a m	Penn Ac'n No 1	7:50 a m
Phila's Express	4:10 p m	2d Wall Accom	8:30 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	5:55 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	9:35 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Phila Erie Mail	12:30 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:20 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:50 p m
2d "	11:50 a m	2d Wall Accom.	2:35 p m
3d "	4:50 p m	Phila Express	2:05 p m
4th Wall's Ac'n	6:05 p m	Wall's Ac'n No 4	7:00 p m
Penn Ac'n No 1	10:50 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 8:30 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	9:00 a m
Mail	8:20 a m	Mail	3:50 p m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	8:10 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:10 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	a m	Express	2:05 a m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	9:15 p m
Express	2:05 p m	Express	3:25 p m
Mail	5:15 a m	Mail	6:15 p m
Wheeling Exp's	5:15 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 8 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., 8:00 5:00 p. m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m., Economy, 10:30 a. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:20 a m	Express	3:25 p m
Express	12:00 p m	Express	9:15 p m
Mail	6:20 p m	Express	2:55 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:50 a m	Mail	6:50 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W. Newton Ac'n	6:15 p m	W. Newton Ac'n	8:30 a m
McKeesport	12:00 a m	McKeesport	6:50 a m
"	10:00 a m	2d	2:05 p m
Braddock's Ac'n	4:00 p m	Braddock's Ac'n	5:45 p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train	10:00 a m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	5:10 p m	Mail	8:10 p m
Accommodation	1:00 p m	Accommodation	5:00 p m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs.	
No. 47 Express	7:40 p m	No. 27 Express	8:35 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.	
	4:00 p m		6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.		Departs.	
	8½ p. m.		6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.		Departs.	
	5½ p. m.		6½ a. m.

Washington Stage---Harper's Hotel

Arrives.		Departs.	
	2½ p. m.		6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

40 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva,

UNION LINE,

PACKET COMP'Y.

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Elco's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Dunkard Old Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE, Capt. S. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH, Capt. D. BUGHER.
CANADA, Capt. A. G. McMAHON.
GALLATIN, Capt. A. S. CARLISLE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 2 p. m; except Sunday, when the departure will be at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The through packet for the Old Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m. Brownsville daily at 8 a. m.

RETURNING—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 12 o'clock.

Rice's Landing at 2 p. m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hours advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat foot of Grant st., Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Pa.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer

VEGA, Capt. H. H. DAVENEY,

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports TUESDAY, at 4 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.

ap30

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer

EMMA No. 3, ... J. H. MARRATTA,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports